

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (currently amended): A composition comprising a hybrid receptor protein-tyrosine kinase selected from:

(i) a cell comprising a hybrid receptor, wherein the hybrid receptor comprises (a) an ~~an~~ ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain,

(ii) a membrane preparation isolated from a cell comprising a hybrid receptor, wherein the hybrid receptor comprises (a) an ~~an~~ ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain, or

(iii) a hybrid receptor comprising (a) an ~~an~~ ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain, wherein the one or more amino acid substitutions occur at residues selected from Cys 609, Cys611, Cys618, Cys620, Cys630 or Cys634, and result in one or more unpaired cysteine residues being available for Ret dimer formation, wherein human Ret receptor kinase has a protein sequence as published in the genetic sequence database GENBANK<sup>®</sup>.

Claim 2 (cancelled)

Claim 3 (previously presented): The composition of claim 1 wherein the kinase domain of the heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase is a human tie2 kinase domain.

Claim 4 (cancelled)

Claim 5 (cancelled)

Claim 6 (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of the Ret receptor kinase comprises one or more amino acid residue substitution selected from C634W, C634R, C634Y, C634F, C634G, C634S, C630F, C634W, C620F, C618F, C620S, C618S, C620G, C618G, C611G, C611W, C620R, C618R, C609R, C620Y, C618Y, C611Y, and C609Y.

Claim 7 (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase comprises the amino acid residue substitution C634W.

Claim 8 (cancelled)

Claim 9 (cancelled)

Claim 10 (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the hybrid receptor has a transmembrane domain interposed between the ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase and the kinase domain of the heterologous receptor protein kinase.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The composition of claim 10, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises a transmembrane domain of human Ret receptor kinase.

Claim 12 (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition comprising a hybrid receptor protein-tyrosine kinase is a hybrid receptor comprising

(a) an ~~an modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain.

Claim 13 (cancelled)

Claim 14 (cancelled)

Claim 15 (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition comprising a hybrid receptor protein-tyrosine kinase is a cell comprising a hybrid receptor, wherein the hybrid receptor comprises (a) an ~~an modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The composition of claim 15, wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell.

Claim 17 (previously presented): The composition of claim 15, wherein the cell is a mammalian cell.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The composition of claim 15, wherein the cell is a human cell.

Claim 19 (previously presented): The composition of claim 15, wherein the cell is an insect cell.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The composition of claim 15, wherein the cell is a yeast cell.

Claim 21 (cancelled)

Claim 22 (cancelled)

Claim 23: (currently amended): The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition comprising a hybrid receptor protein-tyrosine kinase is a membrane preparation isolated from a cell comprising a hybrid receptor, wherein the hybrid receptor comprises (a) an ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain.

Claim 24 (cancelled):

Claim 25 (cancelled)

Claim 26 (currently amended): A nucleic acid encoding a hybrid receptor comprising (a) an ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain, wherein the one ~~or~~ more amino acid substitutions occur at residues selected from Cys 609, Cys611, Cys618, Cys620, Cys630 or Cys634, and result in one or more unpaired cysteine residues being available for Ret dimer formation, wherein human Ret receptor kinase has a protein sequence as published in the genetic sequence database GENBANK<sup>®</sup>.

Claim 27 (previously presented): The nucleic acid of claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid is DNA.

Claim 28 (previously presented): A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 26.

Claim 29 (previously presented): A vector of claim 28 adapted for expression in a cell which vector comprises the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the nucleic acid in the cell operatively linked to the nucleic acid encoding the receptor so as to permit expression thereof.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The vector of claim 28, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

Claim 31 (previously presented): A host cell comprising the vector of claim 28.

Claim 32 (previously presented): The cell of claim 31, wherein the cell is a eukaryotic cell, a mammalian cell, a human cell, an insect cell, a yeast cell, or a prokaryotic cell.

Claim 33 (currently amended): A method for producing a hybrid receptor comprising (a) an ~~modified~~ extracellular domain of human Ret receptor kinase, containing one or more amino acid residue substitutions that render it capable of activating an intracellular receptor protein-tyrosine kinase domain in a ligand-independent manner, and (b) the kinase domain of a heterologous receptor protein-tyrosine kinase, said heterologous kinase domain being rendered in an active conformation by its association with said Ret extracellular domain, said method comprising growing a host cell comprising the vector of claim 29 under suitable conditions permitting production of said hybrid receptor, and recovering the hybrid receptor, wherein human Ret receptor kinase has a protein sequence as published in the genetic sequence database GENBANK<sup>®</sup>.

Claim 34 (previously presented): The method of claim 33, further comprising preparing from the recovered hybrid receptor, a membrane preparation containing the hybrid receptor.

Claim 35 (previously presented): The method of claim 33, further comprising purifying the recovered hybrid receptor.

Claims 36-37 (cancelled)